

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY

Containing the freshest Advices,



Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1769.

B O S T O N , May 22.

On Monday, the 15th Instant, Mr. Jacob Parsons, a Deputy Sheriff for the County of Essex, having arrested a Prisoner for Debt—one Samuel Fellows, Commander of one of his Majesty's armed Cutters, then riding in the Harbour of Cape Ann, with a Number of his Men; forcibly rescued the Prisoner from the Sheriff, and carried him on board said Cutter. In consequence of which the Sheriff came immediately to this Town, and presented the following Memorial to the Governor and Council. And we hear that they took this heinous Offence instantly into Consideration, and proceeded to act on the same.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, To his Excellency for Francis Bernard, Esquire, Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majesty's said Province; and the honorable his Majesty's Council of the Province aforesaid.

JACOB Parsons of Gloucester, in the County of Essex, and one of the Deputy Sheriffs for the same County, humbly respectfully sheweth your Excellency and Honors,

THAT on the 15th day of May current, at said Gloucester, your memorialist, as one of the Deputy-Sheriffs of the County aforesaid, by virtue of a due process of law, had duly taken and legally held in custody, the body of one Joshua Merrill, as a prisoner. That, while your memorialist was then and there, in the due execution of his office aforesaid, one Samuel Fellows, a commander of one of his Majesty's armed cutters, then riding in the Harbour of Cape Ann, with four of his men, with fire-arms, cutlasses and other weapons of death, came, from on board said cutter, with a boat, on shore, and the said Fellows immediately accosted the said Merrill, by asking him, "What he did there?" Upon which said Merrill replied, that "an officer had taken him, and had him in custody for debt." That in consequence of this reply, said Fellows, in an authoritative voice, commanded said Merrill to come away to him, and that he would protect said Merrill. That, on this encouragement, said Merrill broke away from your memorialist, and run towards said Fellows. That your memorialist instantly commanded in his Majesty's name, several persons, who stood near, to assist in seizing and stopping his said prisoner. That in obedience to this command from your memorialist, in his capacity aforesaid, several of his Majesty's liege subjects, unitedly with your memorialist, seized and held said prisoner. That said Fellows, who, while this passed, was within few rods from your memorialist and his prisoner, instantly on said Merrill's being seized and held, as last-mentioned, ordered his said four men to fire. That on this order, two of said Fellows's men leaped upon the beach, and run towards your memorialist and his said assistants; till they had got within two rods, when they presented their arms directly at your memorialist and his assistants, and fired: the shot and ball scarcely missed us, and entered a hole within a very few inches of where we stood. That the said prisoner, taking advantage of the surprise and confusion, your memorialist and his said assistants were then in, and of the protection offered by one of his Majesty's officers, immediately broke away and ran towards the said Fellows's boat. That, during the whole of this time, said Fellows and his men, altho' they were repeatedly told, that your memorialist was the King's officer, kept a constant round of oaths, and imprecations upon your memorialist and his assistants, damning the King's officer and all who belonged to him; swearing that they would blow the brains out of the first man who offered to touch said Merrill, or come towards the boat. That they would take better light next time, and the like. That as said Merrill came nearer to the boat, said Fellows and his men kept firing at your memorialist and his assistants; till said Fellows commanded his men not to fire any more, but to keep a reserve, for any who should attempt a retaking of said Merrill. And that after said Fellows and his men had fired 6 or 7 times, by which your memorialist and his assistants were in the most imminent hazard of their lives, the said Fellows and his men will defend said Merrill, retired on board the boat, and still kept firing, as they left the shore: and your memorialist has never since been able to retake his said prisoner, or bring said Fellows to justice. In this manner, your memorialist, in the due execution of his said office, was attacked and treated by one of his Majesty's commanders, and by such means and assistance, was a prisoner legally held in custody, rescued and aided in his escape. And thus do all these high-handed offenders, by taking refuge on board said armed cutter, elude every legal method to bring them to the bar of justice. For such is the station of said offenders, such the aid and support which they command, and such the peril of the point, that your memorialist dispairs of any punishment being inflicted, or any redress obtained, unless thro' some aid or countenance from your Excellency and Honors.

Thus your Memorialist, as he apprehended it his duty, has given your Excellency and Honors a minute detail of facts: These facts your memorialist is prepared to verify by the most plenary evidence.

Your Excellency and Honors having a GENERAL SUPERINTENDENCY OVER ALL HIS MAJESTY'S OFFICERS: WITHIN THIS PROVINCE, your memorialist knew of no method, which, with so much propriety, and to fair a prospect of justice, could be taken, as his present impartial representation.

Your Memorialist well knowing the blackness of the crime, before stated to your Excellency and Honors, has been careful to avoid all undue colouring; sensible of the impartial scrutiny with which your Excellency and Honors will make inquiry; he has been strict in an adherence to truth; convinced of the penetration of your Excellency and Honors, he has waved every remark upon the baneful tendency, to government, of such atrocious violations of law; and conscious of the deep wisdom of your Excellency and Honors, he has not presumed even to suggest any mode of procedure. But most humbly submits his hard case, and the aggravated treatment he has received, in consequence of his obedience to the King's precept, to your Excellency and Honors; most humbly imploring your Excellency and Honors to take the premises into consideration; and to act thereon, as your Excellency and Honors, in your known great wisdom, and impartiality, shall deem most for the advancement of justice, and the preservation of peace, order and good government.

And as in Duty bound, &c.
JACOB PARSONS.
Monday last the Town of Braintree made Choice of EBENEZER THAYER, Jun. Esq; to represent them in the General Assembly, and voted the following Address, viz. To EBENEZER THAYER, Jun. Esq;

WE your Constituents, have this Day delegated to you the Power, with which we are invested by the Royal Charter; whereby you are enabled, to appear and act for us, in the ensuing Great and General Court, or Assembly: And as it is the strongest Proof of our Esteem and Confidence, we therefore expect, and rest assured, that you will carefully observe, and readily pursue the following Instructions.

1st. We desire and expect, that you will use your best Endeavours to investigate the Causes which have concurred, to bring upon us those insupportable Grievances we already feel, and of greater which we have but too much Reason to fear.

2^{dly}. That you will endeavour to obtain, authentic Copies of all Letters and Papers, of a publick Nature, that have been transmitted to the Ministry and Parliament; especially, of those which have been laid before Parliament, as the Knowledge of their Contents, is perhaps, the best clue to a right Understanding of the Source, from whence all our Grievances have arisen.

3^{dly}. That you particularly inquire, whether Governor BERNARD was under an indispensable Obligation, by special Command of his Majesty, to suddenly to dissolve the last General Assembly; and if he was not, what were his Motives to deprive this People, and to keep them deprived, of their Provincial Council, in such a critical Conjuncture of our publick Affairs.

4th. That you will endeavour, by all possible Means, to find out, by what wicked Artifice, this unhappy Province could be so grossly abused, and misrepresented to our most gracious Sovereign, as to give Occasion for Troops, and Ships of War to be sent here, to support the Civil Authority; for our being exhibited to publick View, in the odious Light of a factious and rebellious People; when all who know us, know, and who love us, will freely testify, his Majesty has not more loyal, dutiful, and obedient Subjects, in the whole Extent of his Dominions.

5^{thly}. That if upon Enquiry you should find, that we have no provincial Agent at the Court of Great-Britain; we request you to use all your Influence, to have one speedily appointed: That he be a Person well acquainted with the publick Affairs of this, and all the British Colonies upon the Continent: That he be a Man of strict Integrity: Of unshaken Fidelity to the Truth which shall be committed to his Care; and that ample Provision be made, to support him in the Execution of it. We the rather insist upon this, as there is Reason to apprehend, we have greatly suffered for want of such an Agent, to counteract and defeat the Devices and Intrigues of our Enemies, and to keep us duly informed of their Machinations against us: But above all, to effect it possible, a Restoration of that Harmony and good Understanding, between the Mother Country and her American Children, which by the Wickedness of some and the Weakness of others, have been for some Time past, most cruelly interrupted.

6^{thly}. We desire and expect, the Extension of your utmost Efforts, to prevail with the General Assembly, to inquire into the Causes, that gave Birth to the Convention of Committees, from several Towns, and Districts at Boston in September last. What was the pretext End and Design of their Meeting? Whether they assumed, or pretended to assume any governmental Powers? Whether by their exemplary Conduct, prudent Council, and wholesome Advice, any salutary Purposes were answered? such as the Preservation of Peace and good Order, and preventing Tumults, Disorder, and consequential Acts of Violence; at a Time when the Minds of People were

filled, with terrible Apprehensions at the hostile Appearance, of which they had just then received Intelligence; and the Result of their Enquiry, may be published to the World; and thereby remove, those groundless Prejudices which the malevolent Tongue of Slander and Defamation has industriously propagated.

7^{thly}. As the Parliament of Great-Britain is esteemed the grand Inquest of the Nation, so we take the General Assembly to be the grand Inquest of this Province: We therefore require you to use your utmost Abilities, that Inquisition be made, respecting all Presentments and Informations, of Crimes and Misdemeanours, to the executive Courts within this Province respectively; and if any wilful Neglect or Refusal to prosecute Offenders shall appear, that the Person or Persons, however dignified, so neglecting or refusing, being thereof convicted, do suffer those Pains and Penalties, which Wisdom shall prescribe, and Justice confirm, as due to such an infamous Breach of Trust.

8^{thly}. As the Supplies of the present Year will necessarily be doubled, on account of the Deficiencies of the last, we recommend to your Consideration, whether the poorer Sort, must not greatly suffer, if so large a Sum be levied in one Year.

Finally, That you be particularly attentive to preserve a constant, amicable, and constitutional Correspondence, between the Representative Body of this People and those of the other Colonies, relative to all Matters of a publick Nature which are or may be Objects of mutual and general Concern: The Unbrage which has been taken, at our past Endeavours to affect this salutary Measure, and the Steps that have been pursued to defeat the same, is, in our Opinion, a convincing Proof of its Necessity and Importance.

There are doubtless, other Objects equally interesting and important; that will come under your Consideration, especially of a commercial Kind; but as they more immediately concern the maritime Towns, we shall leave to be suggested by them; and only add, our most humble and ardent Supplications, to that all perfect Being, who rules in the Hearts of the Children of Men, that he will be pleased to incline our gracious Sovereign to hear, and grant a favourable Answer to the united Prayers, of his American Subjects for a Redress of their Grievances: And that whilst we pay to his Majesty, that Homage and Allegiance which he demands, and we acknowledge he is justly intitled to, we may receive from Him in Return, that Protection and Favour, and be secured in the Enjoyment of those Rights and Privileges, which we are equally intitled to, as natural and freeborn Subjects.

Braintree, May 15, 1769.
WILLIAMSBURG, April 27.
Fauquier County April 24, 1769.
To Thomas Harrison, and James Scott, Esquires.
Gentlemen.

WE the Magistrates, Vestrymen, and Freeholders of the said County, beg leave to assure you of our great consideration, in, and firm reliance on your honesty, honour and abilities, to represent us in the next Assembly to be held for this colony. We make not the least doubt but you will, with firmness and integrity, discharge the trust by us reposed in you, by shewing your attachment to the honour and interest of his Majesty, the colony of Virginia, and the most sacred cause of liberty.

But as by some late acts of the British Parliament, the rights and liberties of his Majesty's most loyal American Subjects are invaded, and threatened with ruin; and as it has been suggested to us, that one of these acts, commonly denominated the Bill or Declaration of Right, wherein it is asserted, that the Parliament of Great-Britain have a right to assess taxes on the Americans without the consent of their Representatives, will be before the ensuing Assembly of this colony, for their acknowledgement and concurrence therein, we being well convinced of the pleasure and readiness with which you receive the instructions of your constituents, in matters where every member of the community is so nearly interested, to do take this opportunity to acquaint you with our sentiments, and what we know to be the sentiments of this country in general, on this important occasion. And as you tender our confidence and respect, we expect you will take due notice thereof. We look upon all attempts of taxation made on us by a British Parliament, or any other power on earth, without our consent constitutionally given by our Representatives, to be totally inconsistent with the principles of liberty, and the greatest insult that can be offered to freeborn Subjects. And we do therefore direct and require you, as our Representatives, that you will in the strongest and most firm, but decent and respectful manner, express your disapprobation of the said Bill or Declaration of Right, or any other bill, declaration, or claim whatsoever, that shall be presented or made to that purpose; in the ensuing, or any future Assembly wherein you represent us.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Joshua Phipps, late of Cambridge, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Martha Phipps, Administratrix to said Estate, in Order for a speedy Settlement, and to prevent Trouble.

Drawn (as said by Samuel Quincy Esqr. See Resolve of the House page 572-576, in page 241) and Charles pa. 1897. and Ld. Willoughby's mandate no. 157 and pa. 103.

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From the MARYLAND GAZETTE of May 4, 1769.
Attora jam venturæ bellis civilibus ætas.
Sens & ipsa Roma viribusruit. Hos.
VERY new Piece of Intelligence from England, is more alarming than the last. Luxury, Venality, and Corruption, are arrived at that enormous Height, that Great-Britain, like ancient Rome, seems ready to sink under her own Weight.
We have little Reason to expect a Redress of Grievances from the present Temper and Disposition of the British Ministry or P—t. The first have gone too far to retract: Their own Safety depends upon procuring the Approbation of Parliament, to the violent and oppressive Measures they have pursued: This, or an Impeachment, is the only Alternative.—Non revocare Gradum, is their establish'd Maxim.
They must ruin America, to screen themselves.
The Pulse of the H—e of C—s has been thoroughly felt, upon the trying Question on the Amendment proposed in the Address to the Crown; and its being rejected by a considerable Majority, has, in a Manner, deprived the distressed Americans of all Hopes resulting from their most earnest Applications, and may serve to shew us, what we have to expect from Men, whom we have not the least Share in choosing; and who, consequently, think they have not any Manner of Dependence upon us.
Measures of the highest national Importance, have been approved, without Examination, and (what would be flagrant Injustice to an Individual) whole Provinces have been condemned unheard!
The late Refusal of the H—e of L—ds, confirms an interesting Truth, founded on the Experience of most Ages and Nations: That Oppression cannot be carried on by Halves, or stop at a certain Point.
A People, who were once free, can hardly be deprived of many of their dearest, and most valuable Rights and Privileges, whilst they are suffered to retain the rest.
The Axe must be laid to the Root of Liberty, and a Plan of Slavery, made consistent, in all its Parts, before it can become thoroughly practicable.
We have seen our Jury-Trials (that Bulwark of British Liberty) not only abridged, but, in many Cases, absolutely transferred to arbitrary Civil-Law Courts, whose Judges are the meer Creatures of the Ministry. (2)
We have been heavily taxed, without our Consent, or that of our Representatives, contrary to the first Principles of the British Constitution; and a Revenue is gained out of our Pockets, not as the free Gift of the People, but so much of our Property has been violently wrested from us, and we are left, without Security, for what remains.
The legislative Power of some of our Assemblies, has not only been suspended, but threatened with Annihilation for daring to exercise their own Judgment, in discharging their Duty to their Constituents. (3)
Many Assemblies have been dissolved, with aggravating Circumstances of Passion and Indecency, for refusing an implicit Obedience to arbitrary, and senseless ministerial Requisitions; and in some Colonies, no new Assembly has been called, but the People left entirely without any Representatives, or constitutional Means of Redress, and being thereby reduced almost to a State of Desperation, and under a Necessity of assembling, to consult on Measures for securing the public Peace and Safety, such Meetings have been represented as seditious and rebellious, by the very Men, from whose Tyranny and Oppression they proceeded. (4)
A new Office, professedly established for the Ease and Benefit of his Majesty's American Subjects, by furnishing a proper Channel for the Conveyance of their Petitions, has been perverted to the Means of obstructing them, and adding to the Weight of our Oppressions.
We have been inhibited, directly contrary to the Spirit of the great Charter and the Bill of Rights, from joining in Petitions to our most gracious Sovereign, and laying our united Complaints before the Throne.
Our humble and dutiful Petitions and Remonstrances, have been treated with Contempt, and represented to the People of Great-Britain, as an impudent Attempt at Independence, and flying in the Face of the British Government and Constitution; although it is the Breach of that Constitution, only, of which we complain: and thus, by the vilest ministerial Arts, a humane and generous Nation, has been so far prejudiced and incensed against their Brethren and Fellow-Subjects, as inconsiderately to acquiesce in Regulations, which may, hereafter, by affording dangerous Precedents, prove destructive to itself. (5)
A Standing Army is stationed among us, in Time of profound Peace, under no Subordination to the Civil Power, and living almost upon free Quarter, as in an Enemy's Country; while some of our Sea-Port Towns are invested, and their Harbours block'd up by Ships of War. (6)
In criminal Accusations (tho' the Measures lately recommended, be put in Execution) we are to be deprived of the Right of Englishmen, a Trial by a Jury of our Neighbours: A British Subject is to be transported, however innocent he may happen to be, from his own Country, to the other Side of the Globe, dragg'd from the Advice and good Offices of all his Friends and Acquaintance, deprived almost of a Possibility of Evidence, in his Favour, and cannot even be acquitted, until he has suffered greater Punishment than Death.
Statutes of Treason are to be extended, by Construction, contrary to the known Maxims of Law and Justice, which will render every Man's Life, as insecure, as his Property already is; for, by the same Kind of Logic, we may soon expect to see that treated, as Treason, in an American, which is not even a Misdemeanor in an Inhabitant of Great-Britain.
Wheels and Racks are still wanting to complete this new and formidable System of Government, and may possibly bring up the Rear.
In short, the infamous Arts and Misrepresentations of a few Men in Office, actuated by the basest Motives of private Interest, and Ambition, have had greater Weight, than the humble and dutiful Petitions and Remonstrances of all the Colonies, and the Cries of Four Millions of loyal Subjects.
Well may the Ministry apprehend a Civil War in America, conscious of the Provocation they have given; which, in a less loyal Country, would infallibly have produced one. But, let us, my Countrymen, convince the

World, that in this, as in every Thing else, they have form'd a wrong Judgment of us. Let not their without Malice and Tyranny, withdraw us from our Allegiance to the best of Kings, or induce a Thought, or Action, inconsistent with our Duty. Let us continue to pay due Obedience to the Government of our Mother Country, and its Parliament, in every Thing, not utterly subversive of our constitutional Rights and Privileges, which we ought to hold dearer than Life, and defend, by all legal and honest Means, in our Power. What may be the most likely to succeed, shall be the Subject of another Paper.
ATTICUS.
Extract of an Address to the Merchants of Britain.
PUBLIC LEDGER, Feb. 7, 1769.
With respect, Gentlemen, to the occasion that demands your more immediate interposition, it is surely the most imminent danger to the very existence of our American Commerce. For it appears from the proceedings of the different Houses of Assembly, that the general sense of the Colonies, touching the oppressiveness of this Duty, harmonizes with that of Massachusetts Bay, and it is most evident, that they are disposed to co-operate in every measure that will defeat its purpose. It is also manifest, from the Representations of the Council & Selectmen of Boston, that the Troops, and Commissioners of Customs, are by sundry violences grieving and irritating the people. With the greatest reason, therefore, we may apprehend, that they will inflame that people to some violent act, in which the rest of the Colonies will support them; and thus an intestine war may be kindled, to the irreparable injury of our American Trade. That they have submitted to the landing of the troops, and to the establishment of the Board of Customs, is no proof: that they will long submit to the violent and oppressive exertions of their Power. There were before, but speculative evils, and insufficient to dissolve their allegiance to their King, their respect for this Country, their love of quiet, and submission to Authority; but now, when their evils are realized by the insolencies and injuries of Office, when they feel most grievously what they only apprehended, it may be well feared, that no consideration will restrain them from violence. That they do not want courage, has been evinced on various occasions, both in the late and preceding war, in which they never once fled, or forfeited their fame; and if the wisdom of Solomon does not err, when he pronounced, "surely oppression makes men mad," every calamity is to be dreaded from the present posture of affairs in New-England. From a brave people inflamed to madness, what desperate, what fatal attempts may not be apprehended.
To avert this impending mischief, to save our Colonies from destruction, and our Trade from Ruin, this timely mediation of the Merchants is now solicited; a little delay may render it ineffectual, the dia of arms may drown your petitions, and we may long lament the irretrievable ills of a momentary inaction.
PHILADELPHIA, May 11.
As it ever gives me particular Pleasure to communicate any Thing that may tend to give Satisfaction to the Public, I embrace this Opportunity to inform them, that by certain Intelligence received by Capt. Crighton, from a Person closely connected with the Ministry, they are meditating healing and salutary Matters for the North-Americans.
NEW-YORK, May 11.
By Order of the Committee of Merchants in New-York
WHEREAS in August last an Agreement was made not to import any Goods from Great-Britain (a few Articles excepted) that should be shipped after the first of November, until an Act of Parliament laying Duties on Paper, Glass, &c. for raising a revenue here should be repealed; and that if any Goods should come on Conignment, or other Ways, contrary to the Agreement, they should be put into a public Store, there to lie until Goods were generally imported, and further, that if any selfish Person among us, or Strangers, should come and import Goods, and not comply with the Agreement, such Person and Persons should be deemed Enemies to this Country. And as several Vessels have lately arrived and brought some small Parcels of Goods, most of which on Examination, appear to have been sent contrary to Orders, and those to whom they are consigned, have generally order'd them into a public Store; but there is one or two Persons, whose Names it may be needful hereafter to mention, if they persist, who as yet refuse to order their Goods into the said Store. And it is now hoped that all Persons whatever, the LADIES in particular, whose Conduct may have great Influence, will refuse and show their public Spirit and Virtue, in maintaining the Agreement entered into for the public Good, by not having any Connection with any such selfish People; and that they will not buy from them, or any others who may purchase from him or them, any Goods that they have now imported, or have on Hand, but deem them obnoxious, and hold them in the Contempt they deserve, let their Station in Life be what it will.
The 4th instant arrived at Sandy Hook, the Dutchess of Gordon, Capt. Winn, from London:—At the above Ship was coming up, the Wind dying away they were obliged to come to Anchor in North-River; upon which a Report was propagated that it was with Design to unlade some Goods: Therefore the Captain and Mates were under Necessity of publishing a Declaration that the said Report was false and groundless.
The Duty on European Goods Imported into this Province last Fall, we are told, amounted to some hundreds sterling, but we are credibly informed it does not exceed 40s. this Spring.
By the Vessels arrived here last Week from Liverpool, who bring only a Cargo of Salt, we learn that they could have had freight enough for Philadelphia, if their orders would have permitted them; that one or two Vessels were then loading for that place; the importation not having been torpid by the merchants.
May 16. By a Jamaica paper of the 8th of April, it appears, that they had advice there from Hispaniola, that the regular troops in that Island had two different engagements with the inhabitants, and were defeated in both, and that every thing there was in the greatest confusion and disorder.

BOSTON, May 11.
We have Intelligence from Gentlemen of undoubted Credit, that the Merchants at Philadelphia, at a Meeting lately held in that City, came into an Agreement not to import any Goods from Great-Britain until the late Revenue Acts are repealed. (1)
It is said that the 14th Regiment now here is destined this Summer for New-York, and the Regiment in that City is to return home.
Capt. Shand is arrived at Providence from London, but bro't no later News than what has been already inserted in this Paper. On his Appearance in the Office of Rhode-Island, one Row, a Waiter, went on board; and when Capt. Shand had enter'd at Newport, he proceeded to Providence; after his arrival there, a Number of People assembled, took said Waiter, tar'd and feather'd him in a pretty decent Manner; they then accompanied him thro' the principal Streets, when, we hear, his voluntary Declaration was—"Here goes a d—d Informer."
We hear that Capt. Shand's Vessel is fully loaded with Goods, and that Capt. Hambers who arrived also last Week at Newport, Rhode-Island, brought a considerable Quantity of Goods; but we are informed from good Authority, that there is not a single Package on board either for any Merchant in this Town.
We hear from Newport, that one Day last Week, a meddling petty-officer belonging to the Customs there, accidentally slip'd overboard from a Vessel in that Harbour, and narrowly escap'd being drown'd.
Friday last embarked, and Yesterday sailed for Halifax, the Detachment of the 59th Regiment, commanded by Capt. Willson. As did also the Raven Transport for London, in whom went Passenger Capt. Blacker of the 14th Regiment, for the Recovery of his Health;—and about 30 Invalids from the Regiments and Ships of War, to be admitted into Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals.
Yesterday came to Town from New-York, Lieut. Colonel DALRYMPLE.
Last Night arrived here Capt. Messervy, in 7 Weeks from the Island of Jerley.
Friday Night last departed this Life, at Cambridge, the Hon. Andrew BORDMAN, Esq; much lamented.
Last Wednesday died, at the Prime of Life, Mr. THOMAS PITTS, Merchant, (Son to the Hon. JAMES PITTS, Esq;) whose Remains were decently interr'd the Saturday following.
WERE any Person to enlarge, upon the Character of One, who had rather, THINK, and DO, than exhibit his Opinion; He, not only would incur the Imputation of Variety and Conceit; but in Fact would relate, what, tho' few would believe, yet many would labor to contradict. However, after getting over the Difficulty here, One ought not to be apprehensive of an Attack from any other Quarter.—For if there be any of the Opinion, that the Man is unworthy of Remembrance, who, was really a Friend, to his NEIGHBOUR, his RELATION, and his COUNTRY, He is beneath Attention.
On WEDNESDAY next, At TEN o'Clock in the Morning, Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENTURE, at the Auction Room in Queen Street, A Great Variety of GOODS, among which are, Broad Cloths, Irish Linens, Calicoes, Chintzes, 7, 8 & 9d wide Manchester Cotton Cheeks, Breaches Patterns, Mens Worsted, Cotton and Silk Hosiery, fine Kensing and Check Handkerchiefs, Shalloon, Tammy, Alist Cambleis, Hogheads of Stone, and Delph Ware—Also, sundry damaged Fustians, Jeans, Thickets, Knives and Forks, Cuttoss, Shears, Scissors, Penknives, &c. &c. &c. Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock next Wednesday Morning. J. Russell, Auctioneer.
Cath given for Pot-Ath Salts, by BENJAMIN ANDREWS, Junr.
All Persons indebted to the Estate of Captain Edward Emerson, late of Portsmouth; deceased, are requested (without delay) to make Payment of the Sums respectively due, to Mary Emerson, now in Boston, Executrix: And all those to whom said Estate is indebted are likewise requested to leave their Accounts or Demands with the said Executrix, or with Melatiah Bourn, Esq; in Boston, in order to a speedy Adjustment of the Accounts and Settlement of the Estate. Boston, May 16, 1769.
All Persons that are indebted to the Estate of Mr. Eleazer Johnson, late of Charlestown, Shopkeeper, deceased, are ONCE MORE desired to make immediate Payment or they may expect to be sued without further Notice, and all those that have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Accounts for Payment to Eleazer Johnson, or Jonathan Bradford, Executors to said Estate.—To be Sold the Northerly Part of the deceased's Mansion House with the Land adjoining, situated in Charlestown aforesaid, and if not sold before the First of September next, then to be sold on that Day at Public Auction.—The Sale to be on the Premises.
For LONDON, The Ship John Galley. Now lying at the Long Wharf, being Three Parts loaded, and will sail in about Ten Days. For Freight & Passage, apply to the Master on board.
IMPORTED in the Schooner Molly, Daniel Messervy, Master, from the Island of Jerley, a Number of Indented Servants. Any Person wanting to Purchase, may apply to said Master at Mrs. Coffin's, opposite the Town-Pump, or on board said Schooner at the Long-Wharf.
A few Horses will be taken into a good Pasture for any Term of Time for the Season, where they shall be kept from being Rid. Enquiry of the Printers.

Parliament & House Commons & House Lords 1 Page 436 & 437 Bay vid 157-241
& American Secretaryships in vid. Resolves of Lords pa. 436 (4) vid pa. 245 (1) pa. 596

From the LONDON GAZETTEER, &c., Feb. 27.
To the PRINTER.

A vile reproach cast upon the Bostonians, censured.
THE copy of a letter from Governor Bernard to Lord Hillsborough, published in your paper of Feb. 13, is extremely reasonable; as it will give every thinking mind, that has ability of judging about things that differ, with any precision, an idea of what the sons of genuine British liberty may expect to be the tremendous consequences of such a Governor and of such a Senate under which he is continued. But alas! alas! how few are there in this day of general dissipation and dissoluteness, that know what it is to think at all! and fewer yet, who will be at the pains of calculating the probable consequences of measures when laid before them. If ever there was a critical symptom of approaching ruin, it is now to be discovered in the universal insatiation that has seized us, occasioned by the large doses of opium that have been plentifully given among the people, by a set of physicians who advise gratis, as the generous sons of Loyola are wont to do. I with these demons may not get possession of St. — chapel, as well as of St. — for I can assure you, that not many days ago I heard the question put, "Do you think his — ever reads the public papers?" If he did, he must certainly feel some apprehensions excited about public measures. And what do you think was the reply? After some pause—Sir, "It is said he has them every day laid before him." I know not any more of the fact, than as conjectural; but am persuaded, should it have any truth, there would be something in it very extraordinary.

Upon the supposition of such an excess of care, I am of opinion, that if those papers are of such a special complexion, there is one paragraph in the Gazetteer, of the day above-mentioned, should be allowed a place, i. e. if it has not yet been honoured with saluting the eye of — viz. That description given of the people of Boston, New-England, which says, "That the men are all hypocrites, and the women w —; that there is not an officer in the sea or land service, nor a common man, down to a drummer, that cannot have his bedfellow for the winter; so that the yankee war, contrary to all others, will produce more births than burials." What a — or Letcher, drew up this character of the Bostonians, I cannot tell; but should guess it must have been the production of some hand, infamously guilty of such debaucheries; some wretch that can violate, without remorse, the first law of society: an execrable being, that scruples not to rank with himself a people truly venerable for the religious regard they pay to the divine constitutions. Such calumny, such defamation, diabolically sporting with the characters of a singularly brave people could only be intended to take off the painful sympathizing concern of the generous Briton, who cannot but feel for them under their oppressions. The mischief neither feared, God, nor regarded man, else he would not have known, that on Ash Wednesday he had the curses of all the people: for cursed is he, that seareth false witness against his neighbour; or that smiteth him secretly, and wounds his reputation by calumny and slander. If hypocrisy, and whoredom, were not at this day more fashionable in Old, than they are in New-England, we might hope for much better times than what are likely to rise before us. But let me tell this slanderer, how he stands in the opinion of two wise men.

It is a certain sign of an ill heart, to be inclined to defamation. — Spectator No. 437. And Solomon says, He that uttereth a slander, is a fool. CENSOR.

B O S T O N, May 22.

Yesterday last Mr. CHARLES MILLER, of this Town, Merchant, was married to Miss ELIZABETH CARY, eldest Daughter of RICHARD CARY, Esq; of Charlestown.

The Trial of the Persons charged with the Murder of Lieutenant Pantton, of his Majesty's Ship Rose, is to be at the Court-House in this Town, To-morrow at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon. (4)

We hear from Brooklyn, that on the eleventh of this Month, a Number of Ladies assembled an Hour before Sun-rise at the House of the Rev'd Mr. JACKSON, with their Flax and Wheels; and having spent the Day very diligently, they generously presented Mrs. JACKSON with the Fruits of their Industry, exactly 92 Skains of choice linnen Yarn, each Skain containing twenty Knots.

Thursday last Captain Lyde failed for London, in whom went Passengers, the Rev. Mr. Moore of Halifax in Nova-Scotia; Mr. John Goolb, Merchant, of Salem; and Doctor Daniel Bencroft of Westfield.

We hear from Salem, that at a Town-Meeting held there the last Week, they made Choice of Mr. Richard Derby, jun. and Mr. John Pickering, jun. for their Representatives. — And that one of the — famous Refinders being put up, he had just four Votes, which is the very identical detestable Number.

The General Election at Hartford in Connecticut agreeable to the Royal Charter of that Colony, was on Thursday Se'nnight, when the Honorable WILLIAM PITKIN, Esq; was re-elected Governor, as also the Hon. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq; Deputy Governor; and likewise the Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistants, the same as last Year.

A sensible Writer in the Gentleman's Magazine for February 1769, having shewn by an Induction of Particulars, that Slavery, in many hideous Forms, prevails over almost all Europe, concludes thus.

"Such are a few of the many Instances that I have seen of Slavery in Europe; but if we look a little farther Eastward, we shall find that the whole of Asia is kept in the most abject State of Bondage; there is not a Man in that vast Region that breathes Liberty. Chains, Irons, and Whips, are there the concomitants of Power, and therefore always attend the Monarch. May Great-Britain and her Colonies, which, at present, have such a noble Sense of Liberty, ever retain it; and may they always remember, that Soldiers have undone the World."

"It is a most melancholy Reflection, that the Americans, who have been good and loyal Subjects for one Hundred and fifty Years past, should, all on a sudden, and within these five Years, be thought to have forgotten their Allegiance, and mistakenly considered as disloyal, seditious and factious; and therefore an Army is sent among them, which, I think, cannot answer any one good Purpose, but is pregnant with a Thousand Evils."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in New-York, dated March 4, 1769.
My dear Countrymen,

"The prevailing opinion in this country now is, that you find the Ministry firm, and unshaken in their resolutions, to fix the present revenue act upon you; and as the people of Boston did not oppose the landing of the troops, which from the injurious reports of them was expected, — that from fear on the one hand, and the love of ease and luxury on the other, you will no longer strive against the measures which have been adopted; but rely upon the promises of Ministers, and the justice of your cause, for a repeal: Most of your warmest advocates here believe this will be the event. — My sentiments (tho' they receive no weight from myself) are totally different; and I have ventured to make such prophetic expressions, of your future conduct, as these: That you are direct descendants of men, who ventured every thing; who effected every thing that men could do, to secure you an unshaken inheritance; that you are scarcely emerged from the rough hands of poverty; that you have as yet never tasted of the ripe fruits of luxury; that you have lived under forms of government, which in general leave much power in the people; that no distinctions have as yet been made between rich and poor; that independence, and fix'd property, stand connected with every class of men, upon the first steps of industry; that you are jealous of every encroachment upon your dear-bought privileges; that as you are in your infancy, you are consequently virtuous; which indeed is acknowledged by all who know you: That you have your eyes open, and feel, very sensibly, the fatal stroke so artfully aim'd at your Liberty; — that you know the principles of the men who now have most influence, to be the same with those who heretofore attempted to — you; that nothing is so little to be depended on as the promises of a Tory Ministry; and that to be credulous in this instance, so far as to act in conformity to their dictates, is to be forever ruin'd; that from the declarations made by them in Parliament, and the late Acts, to a great personage, whereby one of the principal colonies is left without an atom of liberty; and that this may soon be the fate of any other, or all the other colonies in America! That you remember with inexpressible horror and indignation, there was such a thing once in England as a Star Chamber Court; and that there may be another in future time; that from the uniform tenor and conduct of the men who have been instrumental in scourging you, there is no good to be expected, but every thing to be dreaded, both here and in America; that as you know you are slaves when your property is at the disposal of another, — as common sense teaches you to conclude justly, that he who can demand one farthing can demand the whole; and as I know from a personal acquaintance with many of the principal men among you, that you are most fully resolved to be free: — I have from these considerations form'd a singular opinion, and still believe, you will persevere every legal measure, tho' ever so arduous; avoid every luxury, tho' ever so sweet, till you convince your enemies how difficult it must be, either to enslave you, or drive you to disobedience. I am afraid to say, that both have been, and both will be attempted! As I am not assistant of any thing which I venture to write or speak relative to public affairs, you are welcome to put my name to this letter, if you suppose it can be of any use to the cause of liberty; but if not, I chuse to go under the name of A MERCHANT."

My L — N — who is C — of the Ex —, said in the house, that he hoped soon to see America prostrate at his feet.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
(And to be sold by EDES & GILL, and T. & J. FLEET.)
The CASE of
GREAT-BRITAIN and AMERICA,
Addressed to the
KING and both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.
It is against the liberty of the subject, who hath a true property in his goods, which cannot be taken from him, without his actual or implied consent.
Trial of HAMPDEN.
The Third Edition.
[This Pamphlet is written with great spirit, force and perspicuity, and contains all that has hitherto been said in favour of the Colonies, and more.
This Pamphlet is recommended to all who would make themselves masters of the dispute between Britain and her Colonies; it contains in a short compass all that can be said on one side of the question, and except this is known, nothing pertinent can be said on the other.]
At the same Places may be had,
COPIES of several LETTERS from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, &c.
TAKEN up in the Road in Worcester, a Piece of Money; the Owner by describing the same and paying for Advertising, may have it again, by applying to William Swan, of Worcester. May 13, 1769.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,
By SAMUEL MOOR, of Bolton,
In the County of Worcester,
On THURSDAY the First Day of June next,
A convenient FARM, pleasantly situated within Sight of the Meeting-House, containing about 140 Acres of good Land, about 90 or 100 Acres in the Home Place, with good Buildings thereon; also a good Pot-Ash House, many other Accommodations, too many to enumerate, and has been improved for many Years as a Tavern, and may be again Licenced to any Purchaser that hath a Mind to take the same. It lieth on the Great Road, and is convenient for a Gentleman or a Trader. The Home Place will be Sold without the Out-Lands, as will best suit the Purchaser.
Per SAMUEL MOOR of Bolton.
N. B. Said Moor will attend to show the Premises to any Gentlemen, the Fore-Part of the Week the Sale begins.

To be Sold, in the Country,
A likely Negro Girl, about 15 Years of Age. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

JUST PUBLISHED,
(And sold by EDES & GILL, in Queen-Street.)
TWO LECTURES on the
PARALLAX and DISTANCE of the SUN, as deducible from
The Transit of VENUS.
Read in HOLDEN-CHapel at HARVARD COLLEGE in CAMBRIDGE, New-England, in March 1769.
By JOHN WINTHROP, Esq;
HOLLISIAN Professor of the Mathematics and Philosophy at Cambridge, and F. R. S.
Agite, mortales! et oculos in Spectaculum vertite, quod lucis speculum perpaucissimi; spectaturi iterum sunt nulli.
Published by the general Desire of the Students.
JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold by PHILIP FREEMAN, in Union-Street, opposite the Cornfields; and by PHILIP FREEMAN, jun. near Liberty-Tree;
A Second Reply to Mr. Jonathan Parsons, on Baptism: Or a Confutation of his Appendix to his Sermons (wrongly) called, Infant-Baptism from Heaven. By HEZEKIAH SMITH, A. M.
Pastor of a Church in Haverhill.
— Earnestly contend for the Faith which was once delivered unto the Saints. Jude iv.
N. B. This Reply was put into the Hand of the Printer last September, to be printed immediately; but he meeting with some unexpected Occurrences, could not accomplish it till now. — Price 10s. Old Tenor.
Also just Re-printed, and sold at the same Places, R. GILL's on Infant Baptism, being a Part and Pillar of Popery; 3d Edition. Price 4s. 6d. O. T.

Stray'd away from the Common in Boston, on Thursday the 18th Instant, a small Red Cow about 4 Years old, with white Face, two hind and one fore Foot white, also short Tail, white at the lower End. Whoever hath or shall find said Cow, are desired to inform the Printers hereof, and they shall be Rewarded for their Trouble.

To be Sold Reasonably,
A Convenient Dwelling-House, (pleasantly situated near the Centre of the Town) containing Two Rooms on a Floor, and Kitchen, with a large commodious Yard and Garden, good Pump, and other Conveniences: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,
The Brigantine Devonshire, a Prime Sailer, Burthen 135 Tons, as she now lays at Mr. Hancock's Wharf; for further Particulars enquire at Mr. Robert Gould's Store in Back-street, where is to be sold a general Assortment of English & Scotch Goods suitable to the season.
All Persons indebted to said Gould, either by Book, Bond or Note, are desired to make immediate Payment, which will prevent their being sued to July Court.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
At his usual Place of Sale;
On THURSDAY next,
To begin precisely at 6 o'Clock P.M. if Company attend.
A choice Assortment of Articles, viz.
Broad Cloths, Camblers, Druggs, Duroys, Checks of all wedths, Irish Hollands, Dimethes, Ginghamms, Calicoes, Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, &c. Ozenbrigs, Buttickens, Buttons, Buckles, &c. Likewise sundry Articles of Household, as Tables, Case of Drawes, Bedsteads, Pewter and Brass, half a Dozen of Leather Bottom Chairs, Wearing Apparel, &c.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By Moses Deshon,
At the West End of Faneuil-Hall Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,
CALLICOES of various Colours, Dowls, yard wide and 1/2 Checks, Mens worsted Hose, Ozenbrigs, Blankets, Coverlids, Mohair Buttons, Books, a hand-some Hanger, two suits of Mens Apparel, Mahogany Table, Blackwalnut round-about Chair, and sundry other Articles.
N. B. The Sale to begin at Four o'Clock Afternoon.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON.
ENTERED IN.
Dennis from Rhode-Island; Smith from New-London; Smith from Philadelphia; Sturgis from Virginia; Weston from North-Carolina; McCobb from Barbados; Smith, Taylor and Smithwick from Grenada; Littlefield from Grenada; and St. Martins; Ruggles from St. Croix; Rotch and Hodgkins from Hispaniola; Hogg from Teneriffe and Cape de Verde; Cobb from Dominica and St. Eustatia; Coffin from Luarca.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Seven Whites One Black.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.
High Water at Boston, for this present Week.
Monday, 48 m. after 12 Friday, 20 m. after 4
Tuesday, 40 m. after 1 Saturday, 10 m. after 5
Wednesday, 33 m. after 2 Lord's-day, 51 m. after 5
Thursday, 27 m. after 3 M. last 28 Day, 7 M.

(4) vide page 486.
(5) vide page 157-161-
e. vid. arri- val of Groups
ra. 263
(7) vid. Ach. ra. 735
Val. 1.

1 Liberties = Enslave in Parliament * Addressed Lord North & Chancellor of Exchequer administration & Stevens, where the Parli. sits. A James (1) Majesty (2) Page 477 (3) Mals. Bay

Choice New Raisins,

To be Sold by

Thomas Walley,

At his Store on Dock-Square.

ALSO,

New Rice—Philadelphia Flour,

THE VERY BEST

Jamaica and other Brown Sugars,

by the Hoghead or Barrel.

Green Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, Indigo,

Loaf Sugar by the 100 wt. or single Loaf,

Chocolate by the Box or Dozen,

Pepper and Pimento by the Bag,

Florence Oyl by the Chest,

All Sorts of Spices—Split Peas,

Allum—Brimstone—Salt Petre,

Race and Ground Ginger by the 100 wt. or Dozen,

Best Boston Starch equal to Poland,

The much admired New-England FLOUR MUSTARD,

by the Dozen, single Bottle or Pound,

Whited Brown and Sheathing Paper by the Ream,

(made at Milton.)

Fine Dutch Bedticks, two Yards wide,

Best German Heart and Club Steel,

Bolting Cloths of different Prices,

Hampers of Stone Ware, containing Quart Mugs, &c.

Best Dutch Floor, Hearth and Stair Brulches,

Choice Narragansett CHEESE,

Good BUTTER by the Firkin,

Sweet Oyl by the Jar—Logwood—Redwood,

Alfo, A few Barrels Rozen.

N. B. Cash given for Mustard Seed & empty Mustard

Bottles at said Store.

A strong second-hand

CH A I S E

to be sold cheap

BENJA. ANDREWS, Junr.

HAS for Sale, at the lowest Rates for Cash, at his Store opposite the Swing-Bridge.

Philadelphia superfine & common

Flour, Rice, Brown Sugars, Chocolate, Pimento, Pepper,

Race and Ground Ginger, Olive Oyl in Barrels and

Jars, Fontaine's Wine of the best Quality, low-priced Sheet-

ings, Womens shoes, Felt Hats, Wool Cards, 6 by 3

Window Glass, Sieves, Codliners, Crown Soap, Kippen's

Snuff, Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Redwood, Logwood,

Brimstone, Chalk, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Oakum, Iron

hollow Ware, Scythes, small Anchors, suitable for Fish-

ing, baited Beef, Indian Corn, also an Assortment of

neat red, blue and black Leather Pocket Books.

HE has lately received a further Consignment of ge-

nuine Parent Medicines, such as Jesuits Drops an infalli-

ble Cure for the Venereal Disease, Balsam of Honey, re-

markable for the Cure of Consumption, Colds, and all

Complaints of the Breast, Elixir Baridana, a certain Cure

for the Gout and Rheumatism, Hooper's Pessile Pills,

Lockyer's and Anderson's ditto, Sugar Plumbs for de-

stroying Worms in Men, Women or Children, Walker's

specific purging Remedy & cooling Powder, Daffy's Elixir,

Stoughton's Stomach Elixir, Bateman's Drops, British

Oyl, Court Plaster, Tooth Powder, a Cure for the ulcer-

ated Gums and decaying Teeth, it cleanses the Teeth

and Gums of all scorbutic Humors, heals and fills up the

Channels which the Scurvey hath cut away, and causes

a sweet and pleasant Breath, Turlington's Balsam, &c.

N. B. All the above Medicines will be sold very low,

and with most of them are given ample and explicit Di-

rections, which render any Advice or Assistance from

another unnecessary.

Whereas the Partnership between

John & Samuel Sparhawk, of Kittery, will be dissolved

on the Twenty-third Day of May Instant.—THIS is to

declare all Persons who have Accounts open with said Com-

pany, to call and settle them: And all who are indebted,

are hereby desired to make immediate Payment, either

to John Sparhawk of Portsmouth, or Samuel Sparhawk

of Kittery.

JOHN & SAM. SPARHAWK,

Kittery, May 3, 1769.

To be Sold about seven Acres of

Choice Land, with a large old House and new Barn on the

same, very pleasantly situated, about Twenty Rods from

the Episcopal Church in Braintree, improved by Peter

Etter, Stocking-Weaver. Inquire of the Printers.

Mary & Margaret Procter's,

Have Leave to inform their Customers and Others, that

they have removed from their Shop in Fore-Street, to

the Shop lately improved by Mr. Pierpoint, the fourth

House above the Governor's, where they have to sell

very cheap for Cash.

A good Assortment of English

Goods, and a Variety of Glass, Delph and Stone Ware,

and continues to make and sell all kinds of Hats, Bon-

nets and Cloaks, and likewise sell all sorts of Shoes.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Dalton,

A Quantity of choice Shop Sugars, choice Virginia

Corn, and Newcastle best Crown Glass of all Sizes,

cheap for Cash.—Also a double-deck'd Brigantine, about

115 Tons Burthen, well found with Stores, Sails, Cables

and Anchors, &c. Said Brig. will be sold extreme

cheap for any pay that will suit.

May 15, 1769.

Jane Eustis

HAS to sell at her Shop in King-Street, the North Side of the Town-House,

A great Variety of English, India and Scotch Goods, (very cheap for Cash) amongst which are,

RICH brocades and damasks of various colours, striped

and flower'd silks; pink, green, grey, and brown

ducaties; pink, green, grey, blue, black and shot man-

tuas; black, blue, white, crimson, scarlet and yellow pe-

long fannies; blue, black and white rich laines; black

and brown paduoyes; black, white, blue and crimson

spring'd fannies; black and coloured taffeties; broliot,

farinets, wide and narrow perians, a large assortment of

patent wove stays for women and children, superfine scar-

let, white and blue broad-cloths, black and buff colour'd

worsted breeches patterns, nankeens, calicoes, an assort-

ment Irish linnens, dowlas, sheeting, checks, silk damas-

cus, red striped linnen for waistcoats, plain and masqueraded

bengals; a very large assortment Brussels, millinet, bone

and blond laces, chip hats and bonnets, draw bonnets,

barcelona, bandannoes, kerchiefs, check'd spotted and

bordered linnen handkerchiefs, black cravats, book, striped

and figured muslins, cambricks, lawns, fine work'd lawn

sprons, black and white plain and flowered gauzes, gauze

aprons, black and white catgut, huckabuck, draft cotton

velvet, shalloons, tammies, plain and striped cambricks, du-

roy's callimancoes, black plain ruffel, men women and

children's stockings of all sorts; mens black and white

silk, brown and white thread, norway doe, buff colour

huckskin, and white kid gloves; women's black & white

silk gloves and mitts; children's black and coloured silk

mitts, Scotch and cambrick threads, tapes, balladine

sewing silk, silk and worsted shoes, silk elogs, black lea-

ther elogs and goldosha, children's morocco shoes and

pumps, Ladies and boys heavier hats, jockey caps, black

white and blue feathers, black and white plumes, a great

variety ribbons and fans, stone shoe, knee and girdle

buckles and broaches; stone, pearl, wax & garnet neck-

laces and earrings, hair bags, silver and snail trimming,

head and breast flowers, materials for flowers, paste, horn

and tortoise-shell combs for Ladies hair, combs in cases,

bibles, wash balls and boxes, tooth and comb brushes,

black satin bonnets, London qualities and shoe binding,

red and white lavender water, Stoughton's elixir, Tur-

lington's balsam, Eau de luce, French Chalk, &c. &c.

W A N T E D,

SAMPLES of different CLAYS & fine white SAND.

Any Person or Persons that will find about 3lb. of

Clay, and a Pint of fine white Sand to LEIGH's Intelli-

gence Office, in Merchants Row, Boston. If its the

Sort wanted, the Proprietor will have advantageous

Proposals made to him, to supply a Quantity.

C A R L O S,

Bellows-Maker in Kilby-Street, BOSTON,

formerly called Mackfel-Lane.

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public; That

he makes Furnace, Forge and Smiths Bellows, and

Bellows of all Kinds in the neatest Manner; and repairs

the same: He has practis'd this Business for Twenty

Years; and will engage with any who shall employ

him, to make them as well and as complete as any that

are imported. All Favours received, will be gratefully

acknowledged by the Public's humble Servant,

FRANCIS CARLOS.

FIFTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of Goal on Saturday the 15th of last

April, from the subscriber, being high sheriff of the

county of Orange, one Claudius Smith, alias, James

Reed, alias, John Wright, about 5 feet 3 inches high,

straight and well built, and pale complexion, very light

short hair, and white beard; he has had four or five

grains of powder blown in under his right eye; he has

short white teeth, and seldom shews them but when he

laughs; he is a great bully, and will fight wherever he

goes, being very conceited of his strength. Had on very

bad cloaths when he went away, but it is supposed he

will not wear them long, as he is a remarkable thief. He

was confined for debt, theft, and rioting.—He is a noted

horse stealer. Any person who takes up and secures the

said run-away, so that he may be had again, shall receive

the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid, by

Jesse Woodhull, high sheriff of the county of Orange,

or by Jeremiah Colman, deputy sheriff of the said county.

WHEREAS at a Meeting of the proprietors of a

place formerly called New Framingham, now

Lanesborough, in the county of Berkshire, (legally warn-

ed) holden on the 28th Day of March 1768. Voted a

Tax of 9s. on each original right in said town, to make

and repair the roads in said town. And also at a meet-

ing of said proprietors (legally warned) holden the 11th

Day of April, 1768, Voted a tax of 20s. on each original

right in said town, towards building a meeting-house.

And whereas there is some of the Proprietors delinquent,

and have not paid said taxes; the whole or some part of

the following original rights are delinquents, viz: No. 1,

2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20,

21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55,

56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71,

72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85,

86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94.—These are therefore to notify all such

delinquents, that their lands will be sold (as the law di-

rects) at a public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the

house of Mr. James Loomis, imholder in said town, on

Thursday the fifteenth day of June next, at ten o'clock

before noon, and so by adjournments, if need be, from

time to time, until the whole be sold, unless said taxes,

together with the charges, be paid to Mr. Nehemiah Bull,

treasurer, before said day of sale, for the use and purposes

above-mentioned. James Loomis } Committee for Sale

Lanesborough, } John Powell } of Delinquent Pro

29th April, 1769. } Andrew Squier } priors in Land

A Quantity of choice Jamaica

COFFEES, to be sold at Store No. 1. on Griffin's Wharf.

TO BE SOLD or LET, on reasonable

Terms, and Enter'd upon immediately.

A good large convenient double

HOUSE, situate in Medford (near the Great Bridge)

Four Miles from Charlestown Ferry, which has been im-

proved (and well accustomed) as a Tavern for many

Years past; together with about thirty Acres of good

Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Ac-

commodations thereon.—For further Particulars enquire

of Isaac Royall, Esq. of Medford aforesaid.

Said Royall has a valuable Tract of Land

in South-Ham, containing about 900 or a 1000 Acres;

lundry valuable Lots of Land at Royallston, in the County

of Worcester; lundry valuable Lots in a new Plantation

(laid out in the County of Cumberland) call'd Royall-
borough; also lundry Tracts of Land in the County of

Lincoln: All or any of which he will sell very reasonably.

The BOSTON

Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important

AdVICES, Foreign and Domestick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

wide [Continued.] Page 505

1769. **A** Number of Resolves, said to be the Resolves of the House of Lords, respecting American Affairs have made their appearance in all our News Papers.

The Resolves lately published in our Papers as the Lords, it is said were introduced into the House by L^d H^o, and seconded by the D^o of B^o, but were opposed, among others by the Duke of R^o and Lord Sh^o. Lord Sh^o said he had his sentiments of American Affairs, which he reserved to the time when those Affairs would come before the House in a more important view. The Duke of R^o spoke strongly against the Resolves, and appealed to their L^ds whether it was equitable, or could tend to the honour of that august body, or give to the Americans at this critical season, an advantageous & respectful idea of the British government, to decide upon such important questions, when the accounts that lay before them, were all from one side, and whole realms were to be condemned unheard; without being allowed any opportunity of refuting or alleviating the charges laid against them, or even knowing what those charges were. This weighty objection, it seems, did not prevent the passing the Resolves; though we cannot find that any Lord offered any satisfactory reply to it, from the principles of reason and equity, or the spirit of the British constitution, so favourable to the subject, and mild to the accused.

The M^o greatly wanted, and no doubt strenuously exerted themselves, to procure a Speech at the opening of Parliament, and in resolutions from both Houses, as might prove sanction to their own impolitic and violent measures respecting America. To whose misrepresentations, these ruinous measures to both countries, are principally owing no one is at a loss to determine. A dark cabal here, have left no means unemployed, to beguile the leading men in the British government, into these measures, and to create a pretence, a very false one indeed, for enforcing them by a military power. A L^d is fallen into the snare; and ashamed to confess its own weakness, and not knowing how to make an honorable retreat, fly to P^o for protection. It is certain that among sixty papers, laid before the Lords, which are also to come before the Commons, more than thirty are letters from G^o to B^o to the Secretary of State.

Some among us are of opinion that these resolutions, as we have seen no copy published by authority, must be spurious, for they cannot suppose that a majority of the House of L^ds would ever so severely condemn the circular letter of the Massachusetts House of Assembly, which implies nothing but a right in British subjects to unite in humble supplications to the throne. Good God! If this it denied us, this last refuge of the miserable, what have we left!

It is also deemed highly improbable that any one should dare, so far to impose upon such an august assembly, as to lead them to call the letter of the selectmen to the several towns, a *precept*, when it assumes no shadow of authority; and to condemn a large number of as loyal subjects as any in the British empire, for meeting together to recognize and strengthen the authority of government, to petition their Sovereign under their grievances, and to promote order and a good temper among their fellow subjects; towards all which salutary purposes their meeting was known to have a happy influence at a very critical season. Whatever grounds there may be may not be for suppositions, we are told by our friends on the other side the water, that some of the Resolves of the Lords will meet with opposition in the House of Commons. But even the copy of them that has appeared here is far from being pleasing to the cabal! They suppose that all the resolutions, except the last, are design'd to tie in the Journals, and have all their effect there; they find nothing laid of disfranchising the town of Boston, of annulling the constitutional assemblies of the several towns, of vacating provincial charters, and appointing the Council of the Massachusetts by the King, &c. This is the game at which they have play'd, and in which they are greatly disappointed.

The last Resolve, which all the foregoing were design'd to introduce, perplexes and chagrins them: There is a formal address of the Lords beseeching

the King, to require the governor of the Massachusetts to do, what is not only his indispensible duty, but that of every good subject. According to this Resolve it seems their Lordships, with all the artful and aggravated accounts of G^oB. before them, cannot as yet find any satisfactory evidence of treason or misprision of treason. They appear to have expected this, but the proof fails. They therefore supplicate his Majesty to require Governor Bernard to make further enquiry. This is particularly distressing to the cabal: Their whole force now lies before Parliament, and so far are they from being able to make any addition to it, that plain and indisputable facts, if attended to, must invalidate what they have already offered. When we reflect upon the treatment America in general, and this province in particular has received, and trace the methods by which the great have been abused, and the whole Empire shaken. What bosom burns not in its country's cause?

March 26. The new commission, constituting Robert Auchmuty, Esq; Judge of Admiralty, &c. was read in open court of Admiralty, and upon a motion made by the King's advocate, the prosecutions which have for many months past been carrying on against John Hancock, Esq; and other gentlemen of this town were dropped. We cannot help remarking at present, that one of the witnesses summoned on the part of the crown in these vexatious prosecutions, stands presented by the grand jury of the county for perjury, in this very instance; but we shall defer a full narration of the infamous steps taken by the C^o without the least shadow of proof, to harass & if possible, to ruin the fortunes, as well as reputations, of gentlemen of the most distinguished and unblemished character; until we shall have leisure to make it the particular object of our attention.

March 27. The Grand Jury for the county of Suffolk, broke up last week, having sat a longer time than usual; among other bills found by the said jury are one against Capt. J^o W^o, for stirring up, exciting, and encouraging the Negro slaves in Boston to a conspiracy against their masters; one against Lieut. M^o, of the 14th regiment, quartered in this town, and a number of soldiers, for forcibly breaking open and entering the dwelling-house of Mr. John Hemmingway in the night, with design to revenge the murder of a favourite dog; another against a number of soldiers, for way-laying, assaulting and smiting, some inhabitants of the town in the night;—another against a number of soldiers, for assaulting with drawn cutlasses and bayonets; smiting and wounding, John Raddock, Esq; one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, when suppressing a riot at the north part of the town, late at night, in which they were actors; and another bill against one Joseph Muzzelle for perjury in the case between the King and John Hancock, Esq; lately pending in the court of vice admiralty. Mr. Attorney then laid before the jury, a recognizance of one S^o S^o B^o of Connecticut, to answer at the court of assize, to the charge of enticing soldiers to desert from the regiments quartered among us, but there not being any kind of proof produced to support said charge.—No bill was found against him.—What treatment the bills referred to, will meet with when laid before the C^o, a little time must determine.—If the dignity of a B^o ch of J^oges, and the peace and security of the subject, are to be sacrificed to the perverse will and evil intentions of a G^o and C^o. The province is then, in a pitiable case indeed.

[Continued. [To be continued.] Page 523]

John Gore, jun^r.

Opposite LIBERTY TREE, BOSTON, Has to Sell,

A genteel Assortment of English Goods suitable for all Seasons,

Which will be sold extreme low for Cash.

A few Pieces of this Country manufactured Cloths for Mens Wear, ribb'd Worsted Hosi, Mist Cotton & Linen white ditto, LynnShoes, Wool Cards, Tow Cloth, Striped Swanskin, &c.

N. B. North American manufacture of Mens and Womens Wear taken in Exchange for English Goods.

TO BE LET

On a Lease of seven Years, or more.

An Iron FORGE or FINERY,

at Uxbridge, lately well repaired, having at present two Fires, but another may easily be made, as may be likewise a Mill for a Trip Hammer. There is also higher up the Stream Room to build a Grind Mill.

Likewise a FARM (on which it stands) containing about 250 Acres, of which about 50 are improved. It has thereon a Dwelling-House, lately well repaired, a Barn, a new Coal-House, a Smith's Shop, and a House for Workmen.

It is well situated for the Sale of Bar Iron, and for a Store, to supply the Country round with Necessaries, lying on the Oxford Road from Boston, and on the County Road to Worcester, is 27 Miles from Providence, and 45 from Boston.

For further Particulars enquire of JOHN MERRITT, near Providence, or SAMUEL READ, at Uxbridge.

N. B. The whole Premises will be sold VERY REASONABLE, if it suits any one better to buy than to rent them, and though now worked, are so held as to be entered upon immediately, either by a Tenant or Purchaser.

BOARDING.

Genteel Lodgings and Boarding.

For young Ladies and Gentlemen, in Hancock Street, nearly opposite the House of Benjamin Hall-Jewell, Esq; Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED,

Samples of different CLAYS and fine white SAND: Any Person or Persons that will send about 3lb. of CLAY and a Pint of fine white SAND to LEIGH'S Intelligence Office in Merchants Row, Boston, (if its the Sort wanted) the Proprietors will have advantageous Proposals made to them to supply a Quantity. Boston, May 12. 1769.

TO BE LET,

A large commodious Pasture, on the South Side of Fort-Hill. Enquire of the Printers.

Wanted, an honest Boy that is fit to tend a Shop. Enquire of the Printers.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of NATHANIEL WHEELWRIGHT, Esq; late of Boston, deceased, by Bond, Note or Book, are requested to make immediate Payment.—As the Creditors to said Estate have desired the Administrator to sue without Delay for all Debts that may be due.

JOSEPH WARREN, Administrator of said Estate.

P. S. Among the Papers of the aforesaid Mr. Wheelwright, were found a Number of Notes taken in the Name of Mr. Samuel Hardcastle, and by him endorsed and paid to Mr. Wheelwright—which unless taken up, must likewise be put in Suit.

Boston, May 11. 1769.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay, in the County of Suffolk, 13th May, 1769. Gentleman, having in his Petition to His Majesty's Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, &c. set forth, "That he is seized in Fee of 278 Acres of Land lying in common, and being Part of 1266 Acres, called Pierpoint's Farm, laid out to the Inhabitants of said Roxbury, by Virtue of a Grant of the General Court, and is Parcel of a larger Tract of Land, now called Royallston, in the County of Worcester: That the Residue of said 1266 Acres is owned by the Heirs of Col. Lamb, late of said Roxbury, deceased, the Heirs of Major Bowler, the Heirs of Ebenezer Pierpoint, and the Heirs of one Samuel Hugbourn: That it is inconvenient to him to hold his said Part in common: Wherefore he pray'd said Court to cause Partition to be made of said 1266 Acres, and his Part thereof set off to him to hold in Severalty."

THIS is to Notify all whom it concerns, That said Petition will be heard and considered in His Majesty's Superior Court to be held at Ipswich, in and for the County of Essex, on the third Tuesday of June next. By Order of Court; Nath. HATCH, Clerk. (S) Commis^r

Richmond Lord Shelburne (A) 472 G. W. Barnard (S) Governor (N) Pa. 43 (7242)

House of Lords = Lord Hillsborough * Duke Bedford Richmond Lord Shelburne (A) 472 Lordships (a) ministry (b) Speech (c) administration (d) Parliament (e) G. W. Barnard (S) Governor (N) Pa. 43 (7242)

British
Ministry

Sir Mr. T. after a series of serious reflections you have again condescended, and that in a more particular manner, to enquire into the cause and source of our present distresses. The first, I think, seems a want of decency and moderation in the colony legislatures in not proposing to offer the *B—th m—y* the small proportion of £.200,000 per annum towards the defence of Boston and New York from the formidable power of the Scatacook Indians, a warlike tribe of near thirty fighting men, situate on the western borders of Connecticut, and thus, on any animosity, capable of attacking either capital, or both at once, provided they could steal thro' the country unperceived. The second seems a neglect of caution in 'compounding on moderate terms,' a 'rejection of such proposals' and 'the fatal policy of some zealous partisans who had influence enough to put us upon pleading our rights and liberties, and relying on them for defence.' A third *source or source*,—the unwearied pains taken in the colonies (at Boston in particular) when every scribbler was employed to assert our liberties till the peasants and their housewives in every part of the land were able to dispute on politics and positively to determine upon our liberties; which served only to alarm and mislead the populace from an attention to truth and the dictates of reason, intended to be shown in 'some future publication.' As the article 'our present distresses' stands foremost, I would beg indulgence in a few conjectures of what we are to understand by them. I remember to have read of the pressing necessities of that illustrious Monarch Charles II. who, notwithstanding the almost infinite complaisance of a most devoted parliament, the catholic generosity of Lewis XIV. and depredations committed upon the States of Holland, was reduced to such 'distresses' as no man nor minister, nor indeed the whole wealth of the nation, could have removed, nor for any considerable time tolerably mitigated.—Caius Caligula wallowing in the wealth of the Roman empire, building temples to his own deity, and bridges of most costly structure over the sea, barely to have the honor of subduing that element by walking on it as on the land, was frequently brought into great 'distresses,' i. e. want of inexhaustible millions to lavish at pleasure. Gamblers, sharpers, highwaymen & pension hunters, not finding a steady supply of the wif'd for plunder of too well guarded individuals or the public treasury, may think their 'distresses' insupportable, and that they ought to be commiserated & supplied with every sum the most unbounded dissipation could wish to swallow up. £.200,000 a year would indeed seem a small & distressing proportion to many a 'compounder on moderate terms.' Want of decency & moderation, neglect of caution, and rejection of proposals for compounding are all terms we have heard before; but how will the present ad— bear the libel, 'pleading our rights and liberties, and relying on them for defence?' What more could have been said of a Sejanus, a Tigellinus, or a Vinius; than that it was bad policy to put the people on pleading their rights, and relying on them for defence, before them? However, I doubt not, if your enchanting periods can but overcome that 'aversion to parting with money, so common to mankind,' you may for such simple service find a much mitigated resentment. The people's ignorance of the true state of the affair from the most probable account of this unreasonable parliament. Pity they could not be enlightened without rendering both them and their 'housewives able to dispute on politics.' Punch it seems is a good thing, we may hope the lemon trade will be more favored for the future. The other numerous grievances, putting pacific gentlemen out of countenance 'who acted with fidelity on such just principles' as the voluntary resignation of every right they were delegated and supported to defend for their constituents; the publication of the names of these faithful guardians in a paper, which from their known characters took the epithet Black List; which black list affronted all, excluded many, and raised a panic in several more, who might otherwise have made a gainful traffic of their country's confidence. No small additions to these unhappy measures were the great freedoms taken in the G—l C—t with the most secret and best concerted schemes of a favorite *m—y* and all their subordinate instruments. To be publicly exposed as a traitor or enemy to one's country seems a disagreeable circumstance, be the reward what it may. Another 'distressing' consideration is the great influence those beasts of burden 'the people' have on our public concerns, and specially the town of Boston, whose 'spirited resolves,' grounded on those bases of everlasting contention, Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, 'polemical writings, and practices' of a like complexion; 'a perpetual din to people from the country about politics,' who otherwise might very quietly have struggled under a considerable tax on their improved lands, 'must have had some effect.' Upon the whole there seems no adequate remedy in reach for such numerous and weighty distresses, unless some 'Clandius should drift who could scatter this scoundrel mob,' or at least a Tiberius, Caligula, or a Nero, to revive the law of Majesty against these

vociferators who dare to mention the words *Pater Hykks or rescuers*, without manifest tokens of the most profound esteem; and afterwards put all the instruments of their vengeance, rage and rapine to death, that no assassin trained to murder might remain to kill themselves; as happened to each of these monsters, and without many exceptions has, and will happen to all who, regardless of the rule of government prescribed to the Deity himself by his own unerring wisdom and unbounded goodness, shall foolishly imagine the high road of vice and disorder leads to the retreat of happiness and tranquility. *Zal Zer.*

• *Salus populi suprema lex esto.* i. e. Be the welfare of the people the supreme law. The experience of all ages, since government in any form existed, has confirmed the propriety and dignity of this divine maxim. What monarch would not wish to have his reign compared to the Persian Pishdadians, i. e. just judges? Who would not prefer the glory of a Phridon or an Alfred, who made it their study to govern their people in such a manner as that they might enjoy greater felicity than if they had lived in perfect freedom, to all the glare and guilt of every ravager from Nimrod to Kouli Khan? The character of Phridon, one of the greatest, wisest and most successful monarchs that ever ruled in the east, is thus given, Universal Hist. Vol. 1. 339. anc. part. He was a zealous worshipper of the true God, and left this advice to his successor, *Believe, my son, that the days of your reign are so many leaves of a book; be careful, therefore, to write nothing in any page thereof that you would not have seen by posterity.*

Meliorum FLEETS.

In your next please to insert the following.

*Perfide! — dupis genuit te cautibus horrens
Caucasus, hyrcaneque admovent ubera tigres.*

VIRG. ENNIS.

MAY that base miscreant, who unblinded, wreaks His wanton malice on the tender sex, Meet his just fate, from human converse hurl'd, Bear all the railings of an injur'd world. Let him—if one such villain taints the air, Hear the just sentence, which I now declare, Stand forth to view, erect his shameless head, And claim the merit of so base a deed. He stands confess, a victim of disgrace, A lasting scandal to the human race. If with such skill, to court the crown of fame, He stabs th' unarm'd, and spoils a virgin's name; If such his strength, the glitt'ring steel to wield, As feeble prowess in the Muses Field, Great Britain's cause, by gen'rous bands maintain'd, That sacred cause, in him is basely stain'd. Destroy the terrors of his threatening crest, And rend the corset from his dastard breast; Remove the trappings, which with fraudulent art, Conceal a timid soul, and fordid heart, Th' insulting bully claims his native state, Beneath contempt, unworthy ev'n of hate. Fly then, thou wretch! be wise—forget thy pen— Like Cain accused, shun the sight of men; Destroy thy sanzas, scatter them in air, And know! *America* protects the Fair. *Salem, May 18. 1769.* *CIVIS.*

10th March 20.

AT the late Fire in Covent Garden, the Music Books belonging to Vauxhall, in the possession of Mr. Vincent, were burnt, to the value of 1500l. We hear the last letters from Berlin bring the following particulars of the discovery of the amour so much talked of: A *Revealed* P— is at that place, being over fond of an Italian musician, made him a present of a very valuable family diamond ring; which in a few days after he offer'd to sale to a jeweller in that city, who knew the ring, and asked him how he came by it; the Italian answered, where I had it I can have more; upon which the jeweller stopped the ring, and made it known to a great potentate, who ordered him at his peril not to divulge the affair to any body, till he heard from him. In the mean while orders were given for them to be privately watched; and the Italian being found in bed with her, he was taken out of the bed-chamber into the next room, and had his head severed from his body.

On monday next the Rev. — of —, is to be tried at the assizes at Hertford, for committing a rape on the body of an infant of eleven years of age.

A general officer of great knowledge and experience in America, on being asked his opinion some time since, what force might be necessary to quell the disturbances that have arose in several parts of that country, replied, "he was thoroughly convinced, that the Grenadier company only of one regiment (the 42d) then at no great distance from the seat of confusion, would make the people thereabouts (when they saw they are to be dealt with in earnest) as good and obedient children as any in the world.

An eminent tradesman on Ludgate-hill has remitted a debt owed him by Mr. Alderman Wilkes, and also presented that gentleman with an elegant pair of Silver Candlesticks.

Philadelphia, May 11.

"As it ever gives me particular pleasure to communicate any thing that may tend to give satisfaction to the public, I embrace this opportunity to inform them, that by certain intelligence received by Capt. Creigh on, from a person closely connected with the ministry, they are meditating healing and salutary matters for the North Americans."

James Butler, Corporal, Andrew Low and John Fellows, private sentinels, were lately tried, convicted, and received sentence of death, at Antigua, for the murder of James Kirkpatrick and John Welch, two sailors, whom they fired upon some time ago. The Corporal was accordingly executed on the 21st of March, and he behaved with great Penitence. The other 2 were to suffer 30 days after Sentence.

From Bermuda we learn, that about five weeks ago, Capt. Mitchel in a large ship, from Jamaica for London, was cast away on that island, the Vessel with 300 Hogsheads of Sugar lost, but the people and 700 Hogsheads of Rum, saved.

New-York, May 15.

On Monday morning the 3d of April last, at New Cansan in the county of Albany, in a small stream of water, a fluid was observed to rise up, having all the appearance of Blood, from which place and for the distance of a few rods below, was a cascade fixed, under the end of which, was a vessel placed to receive the water that should run from the afore-said stream, for the use of several adjacent families, which water so received in the said reservoir, was tinged to the degree of a deep carnation. In about an hour after the water was observed to run clear. And on the Tuesday & Wednesday mornings following, the water running along the afore-said stream was observed to be of the same reddish color, proceeding from the like cause. On the succeeding Sabbath day morning a fluid, like unto the former, was seen to gush out of the ground in a path opposite to, and about a rod from the afore-said stream, and took its course along the afore-said path, for a considerable distance, where it ceased running. And on Monday morning it was seen to rise out of the ground at the same place and of the same color as the day before, and run along the said path; after a short space it ceased, when it dried up, and was attended with a nauseous smell, like putrid blood.

What so remarkable an incident portends, must be left to the speculation of the curious.

By a Jamaica Paper of the 8th of April, it appears, that they had advice there from Hispaniola, that the regular troops in that Island had two different engagements with the inhabitants, and were defeated in both, and that every thing there was in the greatest confusion and disorder.

On Thursday last, a young woman who for several years had been afflicted with the Stone, had one of the size of a large Hen's Egg extracted by Dr. Jones, and we hear she is in a fair way of recovery.

HARTFORD, May 15.

At the annual General Election last Thursday, the following Gentlemen were re-elected, viz. The Honorable WILLIAM PITKIN, Esq; Governor. The Hon. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esq; Dep. Gov.

ASSISTANTS.

Hezekiah Huntington Esq;	William Pitkin, jun. Esq;
Matthew Griswold, Esq;	Roger Sherman, Esq;
Shubael Conant, Esq;	Robert Walker, Esq;
Elisha Sheldon, Esq;	Abraham Davenport, Esq;
Eliphalet Dyar, Esq;	Wm. Sam. Johnson, Esq;
Jabez Huntington, Esq;	Joseph Spencer, Esq;
George Wyllys, Esq;	Secretary.
John Lawrence, Esq;	Treasurer.

Friday Evening the Dwelling-house of Mr. Abner Perry of Ripton, was consumed by Fire, with the chief of the Furniture, Cloathing, and Provisions belonging to the Family.

BOSTON, May 22. 1769.

Wednesday last died here of a Consumption, Mr. Thomas Pitts, of this Town, Merchant, aged 26 Years, third Son to the Hon. James Pitts, Esq;—His Remains were decently interred last Saturday.

Last Saturday Morning died at Cambridge, Andrew Bordman, Esq; one of the Justices of the Inferior Court for the County of Middlesex; Register of the Court of Probate; and for a Number of Years a Representative from that Town.

The Trial of the Persons charged with the Murder of Lieutenant Panton, of his Majesty's Ship Rose, is to be at the Court-House in this Town Tomorrow at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon. (1)

Tuesday last Mr. Charles Miller, of this Town, Merchant, was married to Miss Elizabeth Cary, eldest Daughter of Richard Cary, Esq; of Charlestown.

By Capt. Bartlet arrived at Plymouth from Jamaica, we hear that the Season was very dry, having had no Rain at that Island for near three Months.

We have Intelligence from Gentlemen of undoubted Credit, that the Merchants of Philadelphia, at a Meeting lately held in that City, came to an Agreement not to import any Goods from Great-Britain until the late Revenue Acts are repealed. (3)

We hear that the Persons who had the Small Pox at Newbury-Port, were removed out of Town, and that there is not now the least Danger of catching that Distemper there.

Administration of General Court = ministry 1769 D. Young * vide Pa. 510, (1) vid. pa. 486.

(2) vid.
See Act
pa. 735
Vol. 1.

vid page
372.
Vol 1.

To Find
them turn
to Index.

2 vid. may
na bhakta
pa. 790

3 vid.
Bill rights
pa. 1053

(3) vid.
agreement
pa. 596

It is said that the 14th Regiment, now here, is destined this Summer for New-York, and the Regiment in that City is to return Home.

We hear that a petty Officer belonging to one of the Vessels employed in the Service of his Majesty's Customs at Cape Ann, having been arrested for Debt a few Days ago, offered to get Ball if the Sheriff would go as far as where the Vessel lay, which being comply'd with, the Captain whose Name is Fellows, came ashore with several of his Hands, armed, who, instead of giving Ball, (gave Ball) fired several Shot, and rescued the Officer; providentially no one was wounded. The Particulars of this Affair we have not yet received; but Representation has been made to Authority, and no doubt Justice will take Place.

Last Saturday last a General Court Martial was held at Concert-Hall, of which the Hon. Lieut. Col. Leslie was President, when a Soldier of the 65th Regiment was tried for Riotous, Mutinous, and insolent Behaviour to some of the Officers of the Regiment on Board the Raven Transport whilst the lay at Nevis.

Friday last sailed for London the Brig Last Attempt, Capt. Lyde, in whom went Passengers the Rev. Mr. Moore, of Halifax in Nova Scotia; Mr. John Hunt, of this Town, in order to receive Episcopal Ordination; Mr. John Gold. Merchant, of Salem; and Dr. Daniel Bancroft, of Westfield.

Yesterday the Raven Transport sailed for London, having on board about 30 Invalids from the Regiments and Ships of War, to be admitted into Greenwich and Chelsea Hospital.

The same Day another Transport sailed for Halifax with the Grenadier Company of the 59th Regiment, commanded by Capt. Wilton.

Yesterday came to Town from New-York, the Colonels Dalrymple and Robertson.

We hear from Brooklyn, that on the 11th of this Month, a Number of Ladies assembled an Hour before Sun-rise at the House of the Rev. Mr. Jackson, with their Flax and Wheels; and having spent the Day very diligently, they generously presented Mrs. Jackson with the Fruits of their Industry, exactly 92 Skains of choice Linen Yarn, each Skain containing twenty Knots.

Newton, May 9. 1769.

On Wednesday last the young Ladies in this Place to the number of 70 odd, early in the Morning, assembled at the House of the Rev'd. Mr. Jonas Meriam, for the laudable purpose and design of spinning; for which employment, having taken due care to be well equipped, they began their generous undertaking in good Spirits, pursued it with the utmost Diligence and Alacrity, and closed the Day with great decency and good order.

These noble hearted Nymphs (together with others, who brought in their offerings ready dress'd) generously presented to Mrs. Meriam, the fruits of their industry, above a hundred and twenty score, including a few skeins of Cotton.

Hardwick, May 14. 1769.

"We hear from Dedham, that on Wednesday Evening the 10th Instant, the Pillar of Liberty, so called, one of the two Dedham DAGONS (Politheism being one of their reigning Vices) fell prostrate by some invisible Hand. A sad Omen to the other—their much Devotion is expected very soon by—"

Ex quoque ligno non fit Mercurius."

On WEDNESDAY next,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Auction Room, in Queen-street,

A Variety of GOODS,

Among which are, Broad Cloths, fine Irish Linens, 7-8th and yard wide Manchester Cotton Checks, Breeches Patterns, Mens worsted, silk & cotton Hose, fine Kensing & Check Handkerchiefs, Chincos and Calicoes, Shalloons, Tammys, Strip'd Camblets, Hogsheds of Delph & Stone Ware.—Also sundry damaged Fustians, Jeans, Thicksetts, Knives & Forks, Cuttoes, Shears, Scissurs, &c. &c. &c.

Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock,

Next WEDNESDAY Morning.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

All Persons that are indebted to the Estate of Mr. Eleazer Johnson, late of Charlestown, Shopkeeper, deceased, are once more desired to make immediate Payment, or they may expect to be sued without further Notice, and all those that have any Demands on said Estate are desired to bring in their Accounts to Eleazer Johnson or Jonathan Bradish, Executors to said Estate.—TO BE SOLD, the Northernly Part of the said Deceased's Mansion-House, with the Land adjoining, situated in Charlestown aforesaid; and if not sold before the 1st of September next, then to be sold on that Day at Public Auction. The Sale to be on the Premises.

Imported in the Schooner Molly, Daniel Medvervey Master, from the Island of Jersey,

A Number of Indented Servants.

Any Person wanting to purchase may apply to said Master, at Mrs. Coffin's, opposite the Town-Pump, or on board said Schooner at the Long Wharf.

Uide petition page 511. Uide Page 539

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To COVER,



At Twenty Shillings each Mare for this season through, or Nine Shillings for each Leap.

The Young Barbe,

A most excellent young Barbary Stallion, of the Dray or Harnest Breed; a fine Black, well mark'd, upwards of 15 Hands high, trots light, and good Carriage; perhaps equal to any Stallion in America; raised on Noddle's Island, from the old Barbary Horse, imported from England, and out of as good a Mare as any in New-England. Apply to John George, at Col. Joseph Williams's Seat in Roxbury, where the Horse will be in a few Days, or to Henry Howell Williams of said Island. May 22. 1769.

THIS DAY is PUBLISHED

And to be sold by T. & J. FLEET and EDIS & GILL,

The Case of Great Britain & America,

Addressed to the

KING and both HOUSES of PARLIAMENT.

It is against the liberty of the subject, who hath a true property in his goods, which cannot be taken from him, without his actual or implied consent. Trial of HAMPTON.

THE THIRD EDITION.

[This Pamphlet is written with great spirit, force and perspicuity, and contains all that has hitherto been said in favor of the Colonies, and more.

This Pamphlet is recommended to all who would make themselves masters of the dispute between Britain and her Colonies; it contains in a short compass all that can be said on one side of the question, and except this is known, nothing pertinent can be said on the other.]

At the same Places may be had,

COPIES of several LETTERS from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Hillsborough, &c.

TO BE SOLD or LET, on reasonable Terms, And may be Enter'd upon immediately,

A good large convenient double HOUSE, situate in Medford (near the Great Bridge) Four Miles from Charlestown Ferry, which has been improved (and well accustomed) as a Tavern for many Years past; together with about thirty Acres of good Moving Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon.—For further Particulars enquire of Isaac Royall, Esq; of Medford aforesaid.

Said Royall has a valuable Tract of Land in South-Hadley, containing about 900 or a 1000 Acres; sundry valuable Lots of Land at Royalston, in the County of Worcester; sundry valuable Lots in a new Plantation (laid out in the County of Cumberland) call'd Royallborough; also sundry Tracts of Land in the County of Lincoln: All or any of which he will sell very reasonably.

A Variety of Calicoes and printed Cottons, Persians, Bengalls, Gingham, Sagathies, Duroys, Mantoes, Lutestrings, black Taffeties, Padufoys, strip'd Sattins, Womens black, white and cloth Silk Mitts & Gloves, fine copperplate & check'd Furniture, Damascus, Broglio, color'd Jeans, black and cloth Cotton Velvet, Womens black Velvet; black, buff, blue & cloth knit Patterns, fine Assortment of thread & worsted Hose; Mace, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs and Pepper, Saltpetre; superfine black Broad-Cloth, and a Variety of Broad-Cloths and fine Shalloons & Trimmings, Durants, Tammys and Calamancoes, all colours; Irish Linens, Looking-Glasses, fine Ravens Duck & Ticklenburg; a variety of Glafs & China Ware; best white Flannel, best 10qr. fine Blankets, Bed-Ticks, Buckram, Dowlas; Ivory Knives & Forks, Pound Silks and Threads, Bandannoes, Serges, Flannels, Cambricks, Felt Hats, neat Ivory Fans, japann'd and lacquer'd Ware, and many Goods not here mentioned, at the lowest Rates, to be sold by

Samuel Fletcher,

Near the Draw-Bridge, BOSTON.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Capt. Edward Emerson, late of Portsmouth, deceased, are requested (without delay) to make Payment of the Sums respectively due, to Mary Emerson, now in Boston, Executrix: And all those to whom said Estate is indebted are likewise requested to leave their Accounts or Demands with said Executrix, or with Melatiah Bourn, Esq; in Boston, in order to a speedy Adjustment of the Accounts and Settlement of the Estate. Boston, May 16. 1769.

Any Gentleman that wants a Workman at Refining Sperma-Ceti, may hear of one by applying to the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A very likely Negro Girl, between 15 and 16 Years of Age, has had the Small-Pox, and is extremely handy in a Family. Enquire of the Printers.

Public Vendue-Office—North-End.

TO BE SOLD

On WEDNESDAY next,

At THREE o'Clock, Afternoon,

A few Dozen of Gentlemen & Ladies superfine 4-thread Cotton and Thread Stockings, Worsted Stockings of all sorts—Cotton Checks of all widths—Linen Checks of all sorts—Furniture Check &c.—English Bed Ticks—A fine assortment of Irish Linens—Fine Sheetting Holland by the Piece—A few Pieces of common Sheetting—A fine assortment of Paste Work; spotted & strip'd Handkerchiefs—Pins by the Dozen—Buttons by the Double Gloce—A few Pieces of Bag-Holland, &c.—&c.

At the same Place may be had very Cheap,

Oznabrigs, Ticklenburgs, Ravens Duck, the very best of Tea, Pepper, Nutmegs, &c.—A large Assortment of Broad Cloths, Forrest Cloths, superfine Sagathies, black and other coloured Calamancoes, Shalloons, fine Baize—A large Assortment of Blankets—8 or 10 Pieces of Plothes—and a great Variety of other Articles—Very Cheap.

The SALES will be continued Weekly.

Constant Attendance given for Private Sale.

JOHN GERRISH.

North-End—WEDNESDAY—Three o'Clock.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE & SOLD by JOHN LANGDON, in Fleet-Street, above Hancock's Wharf, near the Old North Meeting-House. He also sells the best Refin'd Sperma Ceti OIL, by the Barrel. Best Tallow CANDLES, mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry-Wax Candles.—ALL as low as they can be had at any Place in Town.

TO BE SOLD out of the Country,

A hearty strong Negro Fellow, about 22 Years of Age Enquire of T. and J. Fleet.

Lately imported from LONDON, (but before the Resolution of the Merchants for non-importation took Place) a large Assortment of all Kinds of Linnen Drapery, which are now to be sold here for Cash on the lowest Terms, by

Erasmus Williams from New York,

Now at the House of Mr. Philip Freeman, at the Sign of the Blue Glove, in Union Street, facing the Cornfield, and near the Mill-Bridge, Boston, &c.

German, Scotch and Irish Linens of all breadths, Cambricks, Long Lawns, Silecias, Sheetings, Diaper & Damask Table Cloths, Napkins and Clouting, printed Cottons for Furniture, and Ditto and Linnens for Gowns, variety of Scotch & curious printed Lawn Handkerchiefs, flowered and plain Lawns, Linnen and Cotton Checks of all breadths, silk and mixt Chinese Burdets and Damascus, Russia Diapers, Huckabucks & Towelling, Oznabrigs, &c. N. B. Also 2 Pipes of choice old Madeira Wine.

Province of the Massachusetts-Bay.

Upon the Petition of James Locke, jun.

Agent for the Town of Ashby, setting forth, That as the number of Inhabitants is but small, & those chiefly new beginners, and the greater Part of the Lands yet unsettled, & being destitute of a Minister and Meeting-House, & having the greatest Part of their Roads yet to make, and being desirous to settle the Gospel among them, and build a House for the public Worship; they therefore pray that a Tax of One Penny half Penny per Acre may be laid upon all the Lands of the non-resident Proprietors for five Years, to be appropriated to the Use of building a Meeting-House and settling a Minister.

In the House of Representatives, June 9. 1768.

Read and Ordered, That the Petitioner Notify the Non-Resident Proprietors of this Petition by inserting the Substance of it in two of the Boston News Papers, three Weeks successively, that they may shew Cause on the second Wednesday of the next Session of this Court, why the Prayer thereof should not be granted; and the Petitioner is also directed at the same Time to lay before this Court an account of the Number of Acres of unappropriated Lands in the said Town of Ashby, belonging to the Non-Resident Proprietors thereof.

Sent up for Concurrence, T. CUSHING, Speaker.

In COUNCIL, June 9. 1768.

Read and concurr'd, JOHN COTTON, Dep. Secr.

Custom-House, Boston, May 18. 1769.

ENTERED-IN.

Dennis from Rhode Island; Smith from N. London; Gorham from Philadelphia; Weston from N. Carolina; McCobb from Barbados; Smith, Taylor, Smithwick & Littlefield from Grenada; Ruggles from St. Croix; Hodgkins and Roach from Hispaniola; Hogg from Teneriffe; Cobb from Dominica; Coffin from Luarca.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Moodie to Greenock; Wylie to Glasgow; Dodel to Philadelphia; Tankins to Lybrec; Purdee to New Soundland; Henry to So. Carolina; Bartlett & Brown to the W. Indies; McNeil to Africa; Attwood to Nova Scotia; and Freeman to London.

LETTER VIII.

Dear Sir, vide Page 507

I in my last I asserted, that the imaginary line drawn with so much care & boasted exactness between the power of legislation and that of taxation, would make America to Great-Britain just what Scotland was to England after the first union. The next thing to be considered is, what principle America can ground her pretensions on. As our ancestors were held by an absolute allegiance to the British King before their emigration, it is clear that this sovereign authority challenged by America can be derived from no original or prescriptive right. I shall, therefore, prepare myself to meet this extravagant claim emanating from our Provincial Charters. "If from this source alone, if from any, that she can hope to succeed in her pretensions. A vague loose prattle about natural liberty will be swallowed only by an undiscerning populace. If we were to attempt to establish the term, and state the difference between it and civil liberty, we should be employed in an enquiry that would be rather curious than necessary in the present dispute.

It is evident that this new-fangled distinction would make our American Assemblies as independent of the British Parliament, as the Parliament of Scotland was after the first union. For it appearing that a denial of a parliamentary taxation would precipitate the fate of the legislative power so much risk'd of; the only alternative (if any sort of subjection survis'd) must be a submission to the single government of the Crown detached from the two other branches of legislature, which was just the case of Scotland. The British King always avail'd himself of Scotch property by requisition, which proved so inconvenient to both nations, that at last, upon principles of mutual advantage, a closer cement was proposed and effected; and the two nations represented two contracting powers.

It was tho't, Sir, so inconvenient that the King should be oblig'd to ask money of two Parliaments to effect any purpose of state, what shall we say of requisitions upon thirty subordinate jurisdictions existing upon encumbering grants, each claiming the privilege of a refusal. Suppose that the frontiers of Pennsylvania should be alarmed by an Indian attack, and that the King, whose affections are supposed to embrace the whole circle of his subjects, should think that a million of money ought to be raised to save that part of his dominions. Suppose also that requisitions should be made upon each Assembly for a determinate sum, and that the Province of Massachusetts and several others should dispute their *quota*; could any reasonable man but think it necessary that a power should be lodged somewhere that could name the sum without being disputed? If the King's requisition is liable to be annulled in Assembly, where is the legislative body in the British nation that can make laws "for the good of the whole?" There is but two ways that this "good" can be promoted by the Crown or Parliament. The one is by defending the subjects from invasions; and the other is by protecting them by laws; for the King's protection is not confined to a defence from foreign force, but extends to his laws, which defend private property. But how can either of these kinds of protection be allowed us unless the means are in the hands of the Crown? Troops are necessary to be led into the field, and laws are requisite for the security of the property and person of the subject: But how can troops be maintained without taxes, or how can the civil list be defrayed without money? We are very eloquent upon the necessity both of internal and external protection, but are unwilling to provide the means.

I am now prepared to throw an eye upon some of our Charters, (especially such as establish governments of the most democratical kind) which will be found extremely barren & destitute of those high-sounding powers that are rung over the whole continent to draw off the unwary part of the people from their duty. We shall find in them certain *privatory* & *restraining* clauses that must silence the most sanguine pretenders to independency in Assembly. The Royal grantor, in the Connecticut Charter, communicates to the Assembly the power of erecting judicatories, and to "make, ordain, and establish all manner of wholesome and reasonable laws, statutes, &c. not contrary to the laws of this realm of England, as well for settling the forms and ceremonies of government and majesty, as stand necessary for the said plantation, and the inhabitants there, as for settling and filling all sorts of officers, both superior & inferior, which they shall find needful for the government and plantation of the said colony." The words "not contrary to the laws of this realm of England" evidently imply *statutes*; "of this realm of England;" for both common and *statute* law were there meant. What immediately follows shows it. "And the distinguishing and setting forth of the several duties, powers, and limits of every such office and place, and the forms of such oaths, not being contrary to the laws and statutes of this our realm of England." There are clauses of the same

tenor in the charters of Rhode Island, and province of Massachusetts Bay.

Can you tell me, Sir, or can the Farmer himself tell, where he stumbled to pick up his powers so sovereignly efficacious as to rob the parliament of its right of taxing us? One who takes matters upon his credit would be apt to conclude, that the royal grantor was a great spend-thrift of his prerogative, and was severely studious how to rid himself of the allegiance of his subjects. But he who reads with a proper caution must read himself wiser, and discover in the cited clauses a pruning-hook to the powers contended for with so much warmth by the American assemblies. They have, indeed, the power of making laws; but there is a wide difference between such as only "settle the forms and ceremonies of government and majesty," which are confined to a particular government, and those that are of so broad an extent as to be relevant in every government.

You, doubtless, paid a proper attention to that part of the revised clause that restrained our assemblies to the making of such laws only as should be consonant to the laws of England; and you may venture to take it for granted, that we are obliged, by receiving these grants to pay implicit obedience to every act of the British parliament that cannot be contradicted by provincial laws. But is this obedience limited? No. It extends to all the laws of England generally, either *statute* or *common*, except such as are *remedial* only. The next thing to be considered is whether the *statute* law can operate in America in its full extent, or whether that part of it only ought to extend here that falls within the Farmer's doctrine of legislation. Whoever attends to the cited clause in the crown grant, will wonder how that distinction ever came to be taken. Surely, the words "not contrary to the laws of England," if they mean any thing, must mean *all* the laws of England; not only as regulate the trade, but such as impose taxes; for if the distinction was not taken in the grant, one would think it too late to take it now. But the Farmer would, doubtless, think it rare passage to be set to work to explain the several charters upon the continent; and I would venture to answer for him that he would, if not timely checked, give our assemblies as much power as they would have, provided any one of them would dub him governor of BARATARIA.

Is it not a little surprising, that the Farmer should dare to swell up the powers of our assemblies to the size of those that distinguish the British parliament, when we find them, upon examining their source, so limited and contracted as not to reach a step beyond the province of a corporation? Ought it not to make him blush to be asked to cite the clause in any of these crown grants that impowers the assembly of any colony to levy a tax to effect any thing beyond its internal support? The words impowering them to make "laws and statutes," &c. "not contrary to the laws of England," "to settle the forms and ceremonies of government and majesty," and to fill offices, &c. gave them all the power they ever had, or ought to have, to tax the American subjects. There is not a charter upon the continent that gives a greater latitude of power than that of Connecticut & Rhode Island with regard to the making of laws; and it is observable, that there is not a clause in them that impowers either assembly to make any laws but what may be fairly bro't within the remedial branch; and that even those are to be as nearly conformable to the "laws of England as may be." I would only ask what is to be done when NECESSITY or STATE demands a tax which these assemblies, with all their vaunted authority, cannot, consistent with their charters, levy?—We may be told, Sir, that the King may make requisition upon us and make trial of our generosity. But I deny that our assemblies can, under the authority of these grants, even in obedience to the requisition, lay any such tax upon the King's American subjects. The charters empower them to make laws only for the internal support of each government, and the subjects of each government are held by the grants to obey no others enacted by subordinate legislatures. If they owe obedience to the laws of any other body, it would be proper to know what that body is. A crown requisition we don't allow to carry with it the force of a law; therefore the King cannot, in his executive capacity, oblige his American subjects to the observance of any laws that our assemblies cannot enact. It is natural, then, for us to acknowledge ourselves held to obey the authority of the King in his other capacity, being the head of the *magnum consilium* of the whole nation. I have often lamented that so much has been said by our political brethren about our charters, without weighing the powers communicated in them.

I just said, that our charters are to be considered only as corporations. This will be best known by considering the nature of the privileges and immunities granted in them, and the duties the grantees are to perform in recompence for them. Whoever will give himself the trouble of searching authorities, will soon discover, that the immunities conveyed in grants of corporation, are committed to the grantees

in 1787, and are determinable upon the contingency of *misuse* or *abuse*. And that these rights are to be consider'd in this light, will appear from the express language of them: As we have received them as such, we must rest contented with such powers as they communicate. I have now prepared myself to ask, how it happens that we should claim the same powers that were common to the parliament of Scotland which owed its existence to ancient custom or *prescriptive* right, when the charters under which we claim them, can ensure them to us no longer than we conform to the conditions of the grant? Among other debates of the commissioners of either nation, concerning the last union, we find that the Scots insisted, that the two parliaments should not unite but by the consent of every member of the Scottish parliament. And a very judicious distinction was taken between the fundamentals of a government, and matters that are determinable by a plurality of voices. They insisted upon it, and it was not denied, that the right that each member had to set in that house was a fundamental, and could not be annihilated by the consent of the other members to make a surrender of each of their private rights. The privilege of setting there was annexed to the person, and was not determinable upon any thing that the parliament could do as a collective body. It was, therefore, necessary that the consent of every member should be obtain'd, before the last union could be perfected.

Can the powers that America derived from these grants be bro't into competition with those that were the acknowledged right of the Scottish parliament?—But, Sir, we shall find, upon examination, that America's exemptory claim is of greater latitude than the parliament of Scotland ever contended for. Sir GEORGE MACKENZIE in his treatise upon the last union says, that "that tho' the English contend, that every nation does make such laws as concern their trade, according to the advantage and different policy of their own country, and that they may differ in this from other nations with whom they are united in their allegiance; yet this principle should not reach so far, as to exclude those who are included in one allegiance with them, from an equal share with their subjects and natives, THEY BEING CONTENT TO OBSERVE THOSE LAWS, AND TO OBEY THOSE INSTRUCTIONS, WHICH THE MAKERS OF THEM SHALL PRESCRIBE."

This, Sir, one would imagine, must effectually disarm the whole host of scriblers of their imputations of war, and put them out of conceit with the empty distinction that escaped from a great man when he happened to be absent from himself, and which has distracted no inconsiderable part of the King's dominions. I would have justice done the people at all times, but would never humour them. The palate of such (if they can choose what laws they will obey) will soon become too delicate. Stomachs that have long been humour'd with an unlimited choice, will be apt toy with their duty whenever that humour is contradicted. For people, Sir, grow fadious or submissive to government from habit and custom; and when they have been so far humour'd as to get over one restraint, any new one that is laid will be sure to awaken their jealousy, nor will advocates be wanting to fix upon the new one every odious feature that distinguished the old. Every new measure that is adopted by government, however just and constitutional, will be coined anew in the political mint of the junto; and a fixed and uniform conduct in a crown officer to carry into execution the laws, will most assuredly procure to him the name of a *Kerrie* or a condemned criminal, who govern'd with the assistance of no law but his own will, and whose lawless rapacity caused to be exhausted on him the thunder of the divine eloquence.

When a mutual harmony and affection will take place between the two countries, it is a period that is to be rather wished than expected. But let the prospect forward be what it will, having proved THAT THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT-BRITAIN TAX AMERICA IN SOME SORT, I shall be mindful of every part of my promise to you, and enter, in my next, upon the second point proposed. In the mean time, be assured, that I am, beyond all formalities, Your most obedient Servant,

Continued page 526
Whereas the Co-Partnership of
Chace and Speakman

Is mutually dissolved, This is to deliver Persons who are indebted to them to make speedy Payment; and likewise all those who have any Demands on said Company, to call and receive their respective Dues of T. CHACE, at the venerable Liberty-Elm.

TO BE SOLD,
A fine healthy Negro Boy, 17
Years old, brought up to Kitchen Work, and is fit for Town or Country. Enquire of the Printers.

BOSTON: Printed by F. and J. BART.

M^r Pitt, vide his Speech page 403. Vol. 1 & a Name given to Gov. Barnard

a vid.
our
Charter
p. 1077
e vid
Farmers
Letter
p. 701, &c
Vol. 1.